serived from emancipation by the slaves in the French colonies—
"The result, therefore, is that the emancipation has been expectly successful. Our colonies, for a moment alarmed, awe resumed all their former activity, and being stimulated by the many difficulties which they had to encound only the many difficulties which they had to encound on, their prosperity is greater and more secure than ever he emancipated danes have generally shown themselves overly of the ty, they work well, cultivate their intelles; and pray; either as well-doing laborers or small land where, they know and enjoy the sweets of familylife."

(From Galigmani's Messanger of Dec. 12.)
We learn that General Scott, who was about to start for ally, has suddenly left Paris for the United States, on a mission, it is asserted, from the French government, he departure was decided on, we are assured, after a wo hours' interview with the Trine Napoleon, and as as General has left his effects behind, with the intention fourning to Paris, there is reason to believe that his instent is one of peace and mediation. Another version lates that on Tuesday the General was received at a private united set of the Emperor, and that immediately afterwards decrease were transmitted to Havre to delay the departure the Arago for twenty-four hours.

[From the Same paper, Dec. 14.]

The Arago leat Havre on Wednesday evening for New Tork, with sixty passengers and 470 tons of merchandise. General Windeld Soct was one of the passengers and the Command of the General Principle Soct was one of the passengers and the Command of the General Frequency of the Property of the events which have important the events which have important of the events which have important the sevents which have important of the federal army. The General Frequency of the Command of the Gederal army. The General Frequency of the Command of the Gederal army. The General Frequency of the Command of the Gederal army. The General Frequency of the Command of the French government. The Debard of the French government. The General Frequency of the Chief of the French government. The General Frequency of the Chief of the French government. The General Frequency of the Chief of the French government. The General Frequency of the Chief of the French government. The General Frequency of the American question, and they resort to the strangest suppositions to explain such a conversion. The Constitutional American conflict is the Mandamental Beas of the policy which appears to us most in confidency of the Mandamental Beas of the policy which appears to us most in confidency of the General Frequency of the Country. We have not principle a single word involving a devision from that clearly defined line of conduct. We have indeed acknowledged that, in the quarrel raised by the arrest of the Southern envoys, England is in the right, and that the sympathies of France mist necessarily go with the country which defends, not only its insulted fleg, but also a principle, the integral preservation of which is of essential importance to adictivitized nations. When is the contradiction? How long has neutrality been deviced by the Country of the Country o

tion of France. It is felt, however, that much pend upon the state of public feeling in America, near upon the receipt of the news of the burning Harvey Eirch by the Nashville, and doubte seems to

rtained whether the American mobocracy will submit arti ration whatever. Debais, the former enthusiastic champion of The Debuis, the former enthusiastic champion of the entente cordiale, appears to have made up its minu to become an apologist for the outrages, low-ast and broggadecia of the Northern States. It publishes this morning a long article from the pen of M. Agenar de Gasparin, pronouncing in the soest explicit manner in favor of the science of Messra. Mason and Slidell, on Beard the Trent. Were M. de Gaustrin's opinion isolated, I should not think it worth while to trouble you with it; but I regret to anythat it is shared in 47the principal leaders of the live of per by in France, and that it is unported by Emile Ollicier and Jules Eurre, as well as by M. Precord Paradol and the Criemists. This claves a chae to the state of the public mind in France. Hatred of England is always the predominant feeling, and they are, regardless of law and principle, exulting over the insult to our flay as a retalication for our use of the right of search. [Translated from the Paris Moniteur (official organ) o Bec. 14.]

In giving this daily account of what is estated by the English press, we have no other pretensions than to give to the public, on a question which in a Fligh dea, so in events France and all Europe, information as struct and impartial as possible. We have no opinion to express on the Angio-American conflict, any more than on the accounts given by the telegraph of the debates in the Parisament of Turin. Our task in the latter case is confined to making ramewhat clear the observe despatches which reach us, but we leave to the repekers the entire responsibility of their opinions, which we are not called on to control.

[From the London correspondent of the Moniteur, of same

making romewhat clear the observe despatches which reach us, but we leave to the speakers the enter responsibility of their opinions, which we are not called on to control.

(From the London correspondent of the Moniteur, of same date.]

"The present state of things must be particularly disquieting for the New York banks. They subscribed a loan of £20,000,000, and out of that sum they handed over to the government £16,000,000 in each, of which the public have only subscribed £7,110,000. These tanks have, therefore, advanced £3,000,000 more than they have received; and they must, between this time and offew weeks, furnish the State with the other £14,000,000. Before the affair of the Treat, they calculated on advances from Europe to meet that demand; but as their application did not arrive until after that incident, the highest capitalists have replied that they will not supply a shilling. A New York journal estimates the expenses of the foderal government for 1862 at £220,000,000, and the opinion generally entertained in Fagland is that it will be impossible to meet it without an enormous issue of paper money, which, in case of war, could not fail to undergo a great depreciate n in value."

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, Dec. 14.]

No, the Constitutionnel has not changed. The neutrality of France in the Augio-American conflict is the fundamental idea of the policy which we have counselfod—of the policy which appears to us meet in conformily inch. the opinions and interest of the country. We have not printed a single word involving a deviation from that clearly defined line of conduct. We have fideed acknowledged that in the query et raised by the arrest of the Southern envoys Eng and is in the right, and that the synapathies of France must necessarily so with the country which deemis, not only its insulted flag, but also a principle, the integral preservation of which is of essential importance to all civilized nations. Where is the control How long has necessarily so with the counting which deemis, not only

Messes. Mason and Slidell things are more and more tending towards pacification. Captain Wilkes has publicly declared at a meeting in Boston, that in boarding the Trens he had acted on his own inspiration, not however, without having consulted, he said, Kent, Wheaton and Vattel, the great authorities on the law of nations, and had convinced himself that the despatches of a beligerent on board a natural vessel were contral and of war. But we must observe to this naval lawyer, that the people of the South are not beligerents in the eyes of the North; they are called rebels by the latter, as was justly remarked by M. Thouvenel, and in that character, according to the terms of the law of nations, they may obtain the shelter of a neutral flag. Under any circumstances this formal arowal of Captain Wilkes, that he had acted on his own authority, is of great importance, and plays the game of the Cabinet of Washington, which will not fail to avail itself of this facility for getting out of a bad business. This, at least, is the opinion of General Scott, who feels entirely convinced that the pepty of the Cabinet at Washington to Lord Lyons will be completely satisfactory to England. I may add that such is the prevailing impression here. Our lawyers are divided on the question of the legality of the seizure of the Southern envoys. On the other hand, France and that the peply of the Cabinet at Washington to Lord Lyona will be completely satisfactory to England. I may add that such is the prevailing impression here. Our lawyers are divided on the question of the legality of the solizure of the Southern envoys. On the cher hand, France and England appear to have decided by common accord that the blockede of the Southern ports not being effective, no one it from the top of the southern ports not being effective, no one is being made for such an eventuality. Neither does any one think of invading Canada, although the Cherokee surages of that country have declared for the South. It is certainly logical to see the cause of slavery supported by the gathropophagi.

[Front the Revue des Deux Mondes of Paris Number for January.]

We are not unjust towards Engiand. We comprehend the state was of the solution of Messra, Mason and Shiedl. She was offended in her maritime pride by the search to which one of her vessels had been subjected: hid was touched in her honor by the violation of the right of any lum committed on board the Trent. We also understand that powerful interests may induce England to soize on the opportunity of the brutality of a commodore to hasten the dissolution of the great America: republic. It is not necessary to speak of the recentum which may have been impired by the painful concessions which England has been obliged to make at other periods to the pretensions of the United States. Interests of two kinds—one political and the other camerating and the states of the treatment of the Northern States. The United States is the only Power which, up to the preent time, has bead the force or the good clause of clocking the English policy. Any weakening of the United States in the the English policy, any weakening of the United States may therefore appear an advantage to her. Cuton holds such a prominent place in the economical life of England that the English powerment may be led to conquer by a coup deman the dealy breat of its manufactures. Par be from us the idea that much motives could justify all the summary proceedings which are now stated to be in contemplation by England; that there are natural causes for the hestify of England; that there are not stated to be in contemplation by England; that there are not stated to be in contemplation by England; that there are not stated to be in contemplation by England; that there are not stated to be in contemplation by England; that there are not stated to be in contemplation by England; that there are not stated to be in contemplation by England and including the proposed contemplation of the proposed contemplation of the force of the

HIGHLY IMPORTANT OPINION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 19, 1861. The Opinione Nationale, the organ of Prince Napoleon, says that France has no other enemy but England, and should not weaken the United States.

should not weaken the United States.

Several of the French journals maintain that France should give moral support to England by recognizing her demands and by recognizing the independence of the Conth.

Several of the French journals maintain that France should give moral support to England by recognizing ber demands and by recognizing the independence of the footh.

Opinion of the Italian Government.

(From the Nazione of Florence, (supposed organ of the Ministry) loct. 13.]

A war with England would result in the complete destruction of the fleet of the Northern States, their chief element of strength, and that they would be thus placed at the mercy of the Southern States which would accessfully become the allies of England. But if the destruction of the American fielt is adventageous to England accessority become the allies of England. But if the destruction of the American fielt is adventageous to England accessority become the allies of England in the New World. It is feared that the war might lead to a repoure of the alliance between the two great Western Powers. * * If such an intervent on could have only spang at first from the European necksisty of obviating a sea, it night be regarded at present as still more justificate, in consequence of an event specially affecting France. It is known that under the pretence of exercising the right of search the same Am rican cruiser that seized on the Southern delegates stopped a French merchant vessel. The mode of proceeding of the cruiser was neither civilized nor humane, and gives the French government an uncontested right to address its remonstrances to the government at Washington. We do not pretend to say that is was a positive violation of the rights of noutrals, but it was at least a mode of exercising the rights of belligorents most brutal and intolerable. The complaint in former days used to be advanced against England that she aimed, not at the supremacy, but it tyranny ever the scas. But if the American cruisers do not change their males of necessity and in the war to provide the present range of the new world. And this will complain to florency the range of the new world. And this will complain the florency of the present completely in the complaint

Report of a Russian or French Mediation.
The London Pow's Paris correspondent says that peather France nor Russia have taken any steps as

The Paris Temps had given currency to a romer that the Prench government had proposed to Russia, Prussia and Austria a common mediation of the four Powers in the Anglo-American question. The report was generally discredited. eredited.

The London Herald says the tender of a mediation in such a form would be a sace, and would be rejected on that ground.

to make such engagements. It would be fuilte to that the recognizing the Southern States would be g part with them, and consequently a departure neutrality. In the diplomatic traditions of Europe cognition of an accomplished fact, even of subjects ited against their sovereign, is not regarded as a tim of the duty of neutrals. Moreover, such an atim of the duty of neutrals. Moreover, such an atim in each such a dater mature consideration of all incomstances. And, as we have already hinted, who came that a month hence the Northern States may not themselves unable to continue the straigle which have so unwisely undertaken against their former ates?

It is very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the incident about the very cortain is that in the very cortain is the very cortain in the very cortain in a letter declining to attend a public of the condition of all appetutes and the object of all and the very and the the chject of all and the very any that the object of all and the very capt hat the object of all and the very capt hat the object of all and the very capt hat the object of all and the very capt hat the object of all and the very capt hat the object of all and the very capt hat the object of all and the object of all and the very capt ha

through an impartial instice, and this can best be estained through an impartial arbitrator.

How Mr. Cohden's Proposal was Received in England.

The London Times editorially disputes the arguments of Mr. Cohden, and says that the course he advocates would by no means tend to the preservation of peace, either in the present instance or for the future.

The Times says:—We insist upon knowing clearly whether we are in a region of war or peace. If the seizure of the prisoners (Measrs, Mason and Slidell) was an act of the American government originally, or if it be adopted by them now, it is an act of war, and as such to be encountered by war. If they disount, they must prove their sincerity by repairing it. It is impossible to negritate in the former case, and the latter has not yet arisen. There is therefore no room for arbitration.

The London News, while asserting that England will be satisfied with nothing short of full satisfaction for her violated rights, says that it would obviously be harsh, violent and imjust, to deny the American government all right of replying and positively to refuse to he ar what she has to urge on the logal points at issue. Should there be any difficulty at Washington in at once meeting England's demands, a little frank intercourse and exclanation between the two governments would in all probability remove it, and this would be by far the best, most diguilled and honorable way of settling the dispute. Falling in this, it is for America to proposa arbitration and England would not be justified in refusing such intervention. The article concludes by denouncing the tone of menace and insult adopted by some of the journals.

The News in another article defends the North from the charges of the London Times, that the war was brutalizing the Northern States.

It also justifies the projected blockade of Charl-ken and Scanamach by the stone ships as a bone fide operation of war-fare.

Secretary Seward Still on Trial in England.

The London Herald of the 21st of December, bitterly criticizes Mr. Seward's foreign correspondence, charging him with insolence, folly and wickedness as wanton and mischievous as any that histery records.

The London Times also has an editorial on Mr. Seward's despatches, and treats them with rikicule. It says Mr. Seward assumes to instruct the entire human race as to the origin of the rights and prospects of the war in America, and his conditent assurances as to the dimensions and duration of the war are belied before his words reach the public.

Important Communication from Washington to Paris.

The Paris Temps of December 21 asserts that a despatch has been received from Mr. Seward, saying that the
American government is ready to guarantee every facility to neutrals compatible with the rights of belligerents, and would give satisfaction in case of the infraction of any rule that had been adopted.

This despatch was dated before the Trent affair, but it
is considered as showing the peaceful inclinations of the
American government.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Two Regiments of British Guards to March for Canada.

The Grenadder and Scots Fusileer Guards were to embark at Southampton in the Adriatic and Parana on the 19th December. They were formally inspected and warmly complimented by the Duke of Cambridge on the 17th, preparatory to their departure from London for Canada.

The Pereia, from Liverpool on the night of the 16th, had on board nearly 1,200 soldiers and some 380 tons of ordnance stores.

War Material for North America and the Pacific.

Pacific.

Ten Armstrong 100-pounder guns had been ordered to be embarked for the sea and land defences of Halifax, with all despatch. Orders had been issued for the manufacture of ten millions of small arm cartridges and one hundred thousand charges for Armstrong 100-pounders for sea service. Armstrong 100-pounders had likewise been ordered to be shipped to the British possessions in the Pacific.

A Squadron from the Mediterranean for North America.

A Malta destatch of the 10th lecember says that the greatest excitement has prevailed there, owing to the receipt of orders by telegraph to despatch as speedily as possible all the desposable ships-of-war to Gibraltar, for the purpose, at it was rumored, of having them ready for service in America, if necessary. In compliance with these criters a large number of war vessels were being assembled at Gibraltar.

The Mercantile War Risks.

Considerable transactions in war risks were taking place at Lloyd's at irregular, and in most cases rather enhanced rater.

The London Times city article of the 18th, in referring to the warlike proparations, says the advices by each mail strengthen the satisfaction of the public at the course adopted by the British government, and the consciousness that the slightest relocation of vigor and firmness would be the most fatal event that could happen for the future credit and influence of the country.

THE WAR QUESTION IN FRANCE.

Effects of the News of the Asia—Anxiety Respecting a High American Tariff. The American news, per Asia, was generally regarded in Paris as unfavorable for peace.

The prospect of a hostile turiff in imports from France to the United States was regarded with some interest. The Paris, in some speculations on the relative naval strength of England and America, draws the conclusion that a war can neither be long nor serious, owing to the immanuse superiority of the English fleet.

The same journal corrects its statement of Dec. 14, regarding a second note to Lord Lyons. It admits that the note sent is an ultimatum, and assects that in the event of satisfaction being refused Lord Lyons would Laye America, after allowing the federal government three days to recassider their decision. The Constitutional continuent to adocate neutrality by Prance. It sees no reason, however, why she should not re ognize the Southern States as soon they present the conditions required by

States as soon they present the conditions required by the law of nations to justify their recognition. The Paris correspondent of the Times asserts that Gene-ral Scott had no mission from any one—the true motive for his departure from France being simply the critical state of affairs between England and America. The same state of affairs between England and America. The same writer denies the rumor that Queen Victoria had asked the ex-Queen of the French to request the Orients princes to quit the service of the United States.

The Revue des Peux Mondes urges strict neutrality on the part of France, and not too much haste in recognizing the Southern States.

Prince Napoleon Causes General Scott to Return.

[Paris (Dec. 12) correspondence of the London Post.] General Scott has suddedly left Paris. He quitted the Hotel Windsor, in fact, ye torday morning, and proceeded to the United States inste d of going to Italy. An opportunity had offered itself f r the General to convey the officious circus of the Prench government regarding the best way to bring about a pacific solution of the difficulties between England and America regarding the seizure of the Southern Commissioners, and consequent offence to the British fing. As I have already hinted, it is not impossible that France may, if asked, become the mediator in the quarrel; and of the same time the laws of neutrals may be retried, provided England, according to the widness of other Europe any overnments on that question, agrees to a modification of the existing code. General Scott, although suffering much, determined to serve his country to the last; and thus, at great personal succritice, left Paris for Washington on his mission of peace. Prince Napoleon, as your readers will not be surprised to hear, was instrumented in causing the General to undertake a voyage to Washington.

rai to undertake a voyage to Washington.

What the French Think of the Indian Allies of Davis.

The Menitur de Unasse of the 13th of December publishes the following remarks on the announcement in the Confederate States of America, and had raised a regiment of cavalry to reinforce President Davis.—The moral importance of this event will be understood when it is recollected that the Cherokees are one of the rare Indian tribes who have remonaced a wandering life to establish themselves in a fixed locality. They constructed a town in Georgia, in which they established schools, a printing press, and a newspaper written in their own language. It was under the energetic and intelligent impulse of John Ross, their chief, that they made this progress in civilization. But the Northern Americans, in piace of encouraging them, looked on them with a jealous eye, for reasons easily understood. They took advantage of the absence of their chief to attack their town, destroyed it, and drove out the inhabitants, to seek shelter in the Far West, where John Ross collected the fugitives. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Cherokees should be delighted to have an opportunity of fighting against their persectors.

The Parts Press of the 13th publishes a despatch from

The Paris Preze of the 13th publishes a despatch from Washington, asserting that there was great popular agitation in favor of 'resistance against any demands on the part of England in respect to the Treat affair.

According to the same despatch the French naval division from the Antilies would proceed to Charleston, before which the English squadron was lying at anchor.

The Patric of the same date states that General Scott will reach New York on the 24th inst., and adds, "General Scott, smession thus appears to have been arranged so

rail Scott's mission thus appears to have been arranged so as to allow him time to fulfil it before the ultimatum of England is remitted to the federal government, and perlaps to modify the nature of this step on the part of England."

The Pays seserted on the contrary, that the English ultimatum will be of an absolute character.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.

Mustering of the French Fleet at Santa Cruz de Teneriffe—The Vessels and Their Armament—Intense Curiosity to See the Zouaves.

[Teneriffe (Nov. 25) correspondence of London Times.] The usually quiet readstead of Santa Cruz de Teneriffe has not been a little surprised and delighted at the arrival successively in its waters of a whole fieet. The first rendezvous of the French squadron destined for the Guif of Mexico was the Canary Islands. At this season of the year, for vessels of different sizes and classes starting from different ports, it seemed a difficult task for them all to arrive punctually.

The first arrivals were the Guerriere, Ardente, and Montezuma frigates, from Brest, and the Astree, from Lorient. They were at anchor when the Mascena, bearing the Admiral, and manned yards to shouts of "Free FEMperer!" Seidom has the little town of Santa Cruz, coiled up at the foot of its Peak, and reposing peacefully amidst its orange groves and vineyards, witnessed such a festival. The population of the Island, which is aware that the flag of the mother country will hereity join the tricolor in a common enterprise, has given the most hearty welcome to the French officers and men who came on shore. The best discipline and good feeling animate the squadron, which consists of nine vessels, now an-

The frigate Guerriere, from Brest, on the 18th of No

foliows:

The frigate Guerriere, from Brest, on the 18th of November.

Frigate Ardente, from Brest, on the 20th of November.

Frigate Montezuma, from Brest, on the 22th.

Frigate Montezuma, from Brest, on the 22th.

Aviso Chaptai, from Toulon, on the 23th.

The Measena, man-of-war, from Toulon, on the 23th.

The aviso Marceau, from Cherbourg, on the 23th.

The transport Aube, from Toulon, on the 24th.

The aviso Berthollet, from Brest, on the 25th.

All these vessels, most of them new screwships, armed with rified cannon, ropesent a strength of three thousand salors, and have nearly the same number of troops on board. It is said they will take in more troops at the French colories of Guadaloupe and Martinique.

The Zouaves excite the greatest curiosity of the inhabitants. Yesterday (Sunday) the Admiral's shin and the frigates were visited by a number of the inhabitants, and our prectly Canary girls are much pleased with the squadron will leave with a full supply of coals, cattle and sheep, bananas, oranges and wine. The weather, so capricious at this season of the year, has been very favorable. Though the Peak obstinately keeps its snow-crowned head concealed, there is a spiendid sun, favorable wind, and a calm sea. All our best wishes accompany the French fleet. Its vest will long be remembered here, it will become a date in Teneriffe, and years hence we shall hear, "That was at the time the French fleet visited us on its way to Mexico."

PRINCE ALBERT'S DEATHBED.

PRINCE ALBERT'S DEATHBED.

His Last Moments and the Announcement of His Decease—Health of Queen Victoria.

From the London Times, Dec. 16.1

The news of the serious illners of the late Prince Consort alarmed and amazed all England on Saturday. To the attentive readers of the Court Circular it was only known that his Royal Highness was slightly indisposed, and the bulletin which on Saturday announced that his illness had taken an unfavorable turn spread dismay and astonishment throughout the country. Thon, all at once, the fearful affliction which the reatmed her Majesty was seen, and on every side information as to the state of his Royai Highness' health was sought for with the most intenso eagerness. The announcement which we published in our third edition of Saturday, that a change, slightly for the better, had taken place in the illustrious patient's condition, was welcomed as almost a relief from the state of feverish anxiety under which all had waited for news. Unhappily, this slight improvement, which raised such ardent hopes wherever it was known, proved to be but a precursor of the fatal issue.

During Saturday morning—at least in the early part—his Royal Highness undoubtedly seemed better, and, notwithstanding that his condition was in the highest degree precarious, the change, though sudden, was marked, and almost justified the strong hopes which were then entertained that he would recover. This change was but for a short time, and, in fact, burone of those expiring efforts of nature which give dehasive hopes to the mourners round so many deathbeds. Seen afterwards his Royal Highness again reliased, and before the evening it became evident that it was only a queei ion of an hour, more or less. The Frince sank with alarming rapidity. At four the physicians issued a bulletin stating that their patient was then in "a most critical condition," which was indeed a sad truth, for at that time almost every hope of recovery had passed away.

Her Majesty, and the Prince of Wales (who had travelled through the p

ment.

A bulletin, however, peeted at Buckingham Palace, stating that the Queen, though overwhelmed with grief, bore her loss with calminess, and had not then suffered in health, was soon known everywhere—such was the eagerness with which news of the Queen at such a heavy time or account for.

health, was soon known everywhere—such was the eagerness with which news of the Queen at such a heavy time was sought for.

[From the London Times, Dec. 17.]

Yesterday evening Lord Sydney (the Lord Chamberlain) issued his instructions for the funeral.

The custom, which remained in fo.ce up to the burial of William IV., of interring members of the royal family by torchight, has for many years been discontinued, and will not be resumed on this melancholy occasion. The funeral will take place on Monday next, the 23d inst., and at about the same hour of the day as when the Duchess of Kent was buried, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forencen.

In accordance with the custom usually followed of late years, the funeral will not be a state one, nor will the remains of his Royal Highness lie in state. All these details, however, have been entrusted to Messrs. Banting, who have for so many years conducted the royal and public funerals in this country. But few and simple as are the rites which mark these solemn occasions, a great amount of preparation is necessary beforehand. St. George's chapel, Windsor, where the interment will take place, has to be draped and carpeted with black, the royal vault to be opened, and time allowed for the arrival of the representatives of foreign courts who will be deputed to attend on this occasion. All these arrangements have been carefully considered, and the shortest possible time in which they can be completed is by the date we have mentioned. M the funeral his Royal Highness the Prince of Waies will act as chief mourner, supported by the Duke of Cambridge and by the Crown Prince of Frussia.

The remains will be laid in the royal vault.

ported by the Duke of Cambridge and by the Crown Prince of Frussia.

The remains will be laid in the royal vault. There are two vanits beneath St. George's chapel—the Glocester and the royal vault. The former was finally built up after the interment of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Giocester, the last member of that branch of the House of Hanover. The royal vault is kept apart exclusively for the cuffic of the immediate members of the reigning family. Three gates close the entrance to this final resting place of departed royalty, the keys of which are kept by the Sovereign, the Lord Chamberhain and the Dean of the Chapels Royal. Except for the burial of the Queen Dowager, who was haid by the side of her royal busband, this vault has not been opened aince the death of William IV., and the descriptions which were put forth by nome of our contemporaries as to the place in which the coffin of the Duchess of Kent was temporarily deposited in this manacleum were put ely imagicary. The royal vault was never opened on that occasion at all, and the coffin only remained at the entrance to the first gate till the manacleum at Frogmore was completed.

THE COFFIN.

During vactorials the lower shell and leaden coffin

entrance to the first gate till the mausoleum at Frogmore was completed.

THE COFFIN.

During vesterday the inner shell and leaden coffin which will enclose the remains of the Prince Consort were forwarded to Windsor. According to custom, the body will be interred in four coffins, the inner one or shell being of polished mahogany cased outside with lead, then an outer, plain, but very massive cefin of mahogany; over all comes the state coffin or case, of crimson velvet and with massive silver gilt ornaments. On the leaden coffin is to be a silver plate, engraved with the style and titles of the decased Prince. The outer mached date of his birth and death. On the state coffin will be the customary silver gilt plate bearing an inscription similar to that on the leaden coffin.

similar to that on the leaden coffin.

The Progress of the Disease and Feeling of the Prince—His Children Near His Deathbed and Those Who Were Absent. It is said that the death of the King of Portugal had an unfortunate influence over him during his illness, and possibly assisted the progress of the malady.

On Wednesday he is said to have expressed a belief that he should not recover. No material change took place on Thursday, and on Friday (18th) the Queen took a drive, with no idea of danger. When she returned the patient's extremities were already cold, and from that time he was in the greatest danger.

On Friday evening he was not expected to survive the night, and the Prince of Wales was telegraphed for. All night the Prince continued very ill. On Saturday foremon there was a rally, which so often precedes dissolution, but it gave great hopes to the physicians. At four P. M. a relayse took place, and the Prince, who, from the previous Friday had been sustained by stimulants, began to sink gradually.

Congestion of the lungs, the result of complete exhaustion, set in. The Prince's breathing became continually shorter and feebler, and he expired without pain at a few minutes before eleven o'clock. He was sensible, and knew the Queen to the last.

It must have cheered the last moments of the illustrious patient to see his wife and nearly all his children round his bed.

The Princes Royal, who is at Berlin, was prevented by recent severe indisposition from traveling.

Prince Aftred was on board his ship.

Of the devotion and strength of mind shown by the Princes Alice through the trying scenes it is impossible to speak too highly. She felt it ther place to be a comfort and support to her mother in this affliction.

and support to ner moner in this affection.

Queen Victoria's Conduct to Her Family.

The London Times says that the Queen has borne her
loss with exempiary resignation, and a composure which,
under so sudden and so terrible a bereavement, could
not have been anticipated. When the first passionate
burst of grief was over, her Majesty cailed her children
around her, and, with a calmness which gives proof of
great natural energy, addressed them in selemn and
affectionate terms. Her Majesty declared to her family
that though she felt crushed by the loss of one who had
been her-companion through life, she knew how much
was expected of her, and she accordingly called on her
children to give her their assistance in order that she
might do her duty to them and teathe country.

might do her duty to them and to the country.

The Political Position of the Prince and Political Effect of His Death.

From the Loadon Times, Dec. 17.]

The death of the Prince Consort has come upon the nation with an unexpectedness which defeats every preparation of thought or of feeling. In a moment every loyal subject of this realm—and who is not loyals—lad driven to his memory for examples, and to his ore-thought for consequences, and can find none. It is the sudden extinction of a light, and an interval most caused before we can penetrate the darkness. The insequence there we can penetrate the darkness. The insequence mainstay and staff of the crown, is suddenly wenched away, and there is not a man in the country who would venture to boast that he had considered the country and was prepared with anticipations. The Prince Consort himself was the only man, as it seems, who had within him the presentiment of what was to happen. For more

public, combinancy in a singularly uniform routine works of public utility with dutiful devotion to his wife and a posteroign. Though precidined from public discussions and solders brought face to face either with general society or the world in a still larger sense, he has yet been more prominent and the continuous and the continuous

The Feeling in England.

But one sentiment was apparent throughout England—
that of deep sympathy for the Queen and regret for the
death of one so enversally respected. The strongest
culculums were passed upon the deceased Prince by the
press and the public.

The News on the Continent.

THE PERLING OF THE PRENCH COURT.

In Paris the Prince's death caused a great sensation, and all the papers unite in expressions of sympathy.

The Moniteir, after amouncing the s.d. event, aids that "the Emperor, the Imperial family and the whole of France will miogle their regret and grief with the royal family and the Figlish bation."

The Imperial Court had gone into mourning, all festivities at the Tuieries having been countermanded, and the Emperor is stated to have despatched an aid-de-camp with an autograph letter of condolence.

MOURNING OF THE PRUSSIAN COURT.

With an autograph letter of condoicnee.

MOURNING OF THE PRESSIAN COURT.

At Berlin the news was received with strong manifestations of popular sympathy and sorrow, while the King hastened to offer such consolation as he might to the Princess Royal, subsequently visited the English Envoy, and ordered the Court to go into mourning immediately. The Princess Royal of England was unable to visit her mether from ill health; but the crowned Prince of Prussia was expected. KING LEOPOLD, OF BELGIUM, TO VISIT THE QUEEN OF

The King of the Belgians was expected in England on a visit to the Queen.

The Royal Family to Leave Windsor.
Great interest was felt in the situation of the Queen, and bulletins were issued from time, to time showing that although her Majesty was overwhelmed with grief, she hore her bereavement with calmuess, and had not suffered in health.
The Queen and the royal children were to leave Windson Castle for Osborne on the 18th.

The Funeral Arrangements. The Funeral Arrangements.

The funeral of the Prince would take piace on Monday, pec. 23. In accordance with the custom quantly followed of late years, the funeral would not be a State one, nor would the remains lie in state.

The Prince of Wales was to act as chief mourner, supported by the Duke of Cambridge and by the Crown Prince of Prussia. The remains were to be laid in the royal vault at Windsor.

Queen Victoria's Health in an Unsatis-factory State—Removal of the Court to Osborne.

The very latest news from London reports the Queen and royal family had gone to Osborne, owing to the un-satisfactory state of the Queen's health.

The Prince of Wales remained at Windsor until after his father's funeral.

The Crown Prince of Prussia had arrived at Osborne.

The Crown Prince of Prussia had arrived at Osborns.

India.

Bonnay, Nov. 27, 1861.

Shirting advanced; 8½ ibs. 52s. 10d. per piece. Twist firmer. Cotton—New brooch, 180. Copper sheeting nominal. Tile, 68 rs. Exchange on London, 2s. 15½d. Government securities, four per cents, 54; do. do. five per cents, 96½, do. do. five and a half do., 104. Freights active and advancing; cotton, 50s.

Shirting firmer. Indigo and silk active and advancing. Exchange on London, 2s. ½d. as ½d. Government securities, four per cents, 84½ a 84¾; do. do. five and a half do., 104¾ a 105. Freights nominal.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1861.

Consola closed at 90% a 90% for money.

The billion in the Bank of England has increased End 4,000.

Lineas Control shares 50 a 49 discount; Erice 24 a 25.

The market for American securities it flat, with only

The Froker - Circular reports the allew of the week at 2.00 bales. The market of each with a decline of tack, which was afternal discovered. The saiss to spear a re-west 5.00, and there to experters 6.000 bales. The saiss on Friday were 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to

230,500 are American.

Liverpoon, Dec. 22, 1861.

The sales of cotton yesterday ware 6,000 bales, is cluding 1,000 to speculative and exporters. The market doesn't firm at unchanged rates.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

Advices from Magchester represent the market quient irregular.

Messrs, Wakesleid, Nash & Co. and others report flour tending downward; American quoted at 30s. a 34s. Wheat tregular and 1d. a 3d. lower; red Western 11s. 9d. a 2s. 7d., red Southern 12s. 6d. a 12s. 10d., white Western 2s. a 13s. 6d., white Southers 13s. 6d. a 14s. Corn-cisier; mixed 33s. 3d. a 33s. 6d., yellow 33s. 6d., white 13s. a 39s. 3d.

The same authorities report beef active and firm Pork steady. Facon easier. Lard firm at 47s. a 52s. Tailow firm at 51s. a 51s. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports—Askes quiet at 37s. fer pots and 36s. for pear's. Resin dull at 13s. for common. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 65s. Sogar steady. Coffee quiet but ateady. Rice firmer. Sperm oil firm. Cod oil inactive. Linseed oil duit at 35s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETE.

Barings' Circular reports breadstuffs quiet, but steady.

Barings' Circular reports breadstuffs quiet, but steady.

Tea stgady; common Congou is. 1d. Coffee tending downward. Sugar firm, but quiet.

Tea stgady; common Congou is. 1d. Coffee tending downward, and prises is. lower. Rice inactive. Spirits turpentine dull at 66g. Linseet cakes quiet, but steady Sperm oil still advancing; sales at 295. Cod. oil steady at 441. Linseet vid declining; sales at 33s. 6d.

Tallow steady at 31s. 64. HAVRE MARKET.

Cotton.—Sales of the week 1,250 bales; market very dull and neminal; New Orleans tries ordinare 140 france; do. bas 133 france. Stock 139,000 bales.

The Very Latest Markets. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21, 1861. narket opened with a decline of %d., which was, however, fully recovered. The sales yesterday were 6,600

bales, the market closing steady. Breadstuffs are tending downward, and all descriptions are slightly lower.

Provisions are firm. LONDON, Dec. 20, 1861.

Consols closed at 90½ a 90½ for money.

Liverpool., Dec. 22, 1861.

The market closed firm yeste day. Sales 6,000 bales Prices unchanged.

Breadstuffs firm. Flour quiet and tending upward.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 1861.

Consols closed at 90% a 90% for money.
Illinois Certral shares, 50 a 49 discount. Eries, 24 a 2

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Cheever on the Mason and Slidell Affair.

The reverend Dector delivered a sermon, or rather harangue—for, from the applause which greeted him

during its delivery, we functed meeting in Tammany Hall rather than in an edifice sup-posed to be dedicated to God-at the Church of the Puritans, Union square, in the presence of a large congrega-tion on Sunday evening last. He choose his text from the Second Book of Samuel, twenty-third chapter and third verse:-

He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the And from the Prophery of Mica, sixth chapter and

eighth verse:—

He hath showed thee, 6h, man, what is good, and what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justice love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God.

The reverend gentleman said that justice was an at The Prince of Wales—The Hour of His Destiny.

[From the Londor Times, pec. 17.]

Her Majosty herself, with her accustomed readiness and composite, appealed at once to her family to undertake the great charge thus suddenly thrown upon them. In this family there are two upon whem the eyes of all England will naturally be attracted at this juncture. The Prince of Wales is rapidly approaching the age when a man is held to be capable of every responsibility, and by the measure of years he should now he as competent to assist his mother as the Prince Consort when he assumed that duty. He has been so educate as to bring him into contact with a large variety of men, of minds, of peoples and of manners. By a kappy from worse difficulties by a wer with its mother country. It the Prince of Wales is ever to be a wise and good sovereign, he will now be a wise and go de son; and if he will ever feel any call to devote himself to his country as his parents have done, he will feel it now. This is the time for that self-sacrifice on which the greatness of a crown, as well as the glery of a statesman, a solder or a priest must be founded. This, indeed, is the occasion such as historiaars and dramatists have loved to describe in the live of their favorite princes, when the Prince of Wales will key to make he nome bleated foreor. He must reside, if he would do; and remonee, if he would win. B is on attending the law of God that arisen to avenge the violation of this is deverying the law of the country as his parents have done, he will feel it now. This is the time for that self-sacrifice on which the greatness of a crown, as well as the glery of a statesman, a solder or a priest must be founded. This, indeed, is the occasion such as historiaa and dramatists have loved to describe in the live of their favorite princes, when the Prince of Wales will key to make a solemn call are solden more affected by any that come after. From all accounts the Frince of wales are crimed in a savery was cone used, attocnows, and brough any that come of government; that it was most important in all its trareaction, and whatever violated this stribute laid the foundation for an injury that might be irreparable. The injustice of this government to the African race had brought this country to the verge of ruin-but God had arisen to avenge the violation of this law in a way almost as awfel as the crime itself, which cried to Heaven for vengeance. When a nation was suffering tions of untional honor, or disputes between nations, the first am principal thing to be regarded was justice, for nest and principal thing to be regarded was justice, for nothing that justice required was dishonorable, at it, everything that violated it was, and it was alone the North star amid the perilous ocean upon which the nation was now tossed. If justice had been meted out to the slave at the commenc ment of the breaking out of the ebellion, it would have een crushed long ere this. ebellion, it would have een crushes con-but our government and become a kidnapping govern-ment on a scale fearcul to catemplate. It had sanction-ed slavery, and was violating the law of God and the constitution. A war carried on with such a yiew was an unjust war. The government in referring to abolish slavery took upon itself the whole

indicated with the act and the act of the controls, and at frauded of the due by the release of two of the greatest criminals. The leaders of this comprage ought to be singled out and made the subjects of putlishmont. If there were a clars composed of a certain number of indew who had executed this was treason, then that whole class ought to be annihilated. If these were exterminated all a surces of division and motives for rebellion would cease. The slavouvers being the prince movers in the rabilian, a price ought to have been set upon their heads, for it all the slave owners were calemined to death, the was but of the control of the control

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARRET.